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many authorities. Whenever I have transferred sentences, paragraphs and pages, I have done so because, after a study of the original authorities, I have found that I could give my conclusions no better than in my first work."

The new material in the volume is extracted from scores of biographical and autobiographical works such as Wilson's *Life of Rawlins*, Thayer's *Life of John Hay*, *Reminiscences of Carl Schurz*, and the like. In addition to these there are many references to memoirs, letters, diaries, and descriptions by participants in the war or by prominent persons in the service of the two governments.

Such sources give a personal or biographical emphasis to Mr. Rhodes' work, which begins and ends with a sentence relating to Abraham Lincoln. The portraits of Davis, Grant, Meade, Johnston, and Stanton compel interest and impress the reader by the fairness of the author's judgment. Lincoln, impatient to discuss the news of the battle of Bull Run, repaired to the office of Winfield Scott and there found the aged and infirm general in his afternoon sleep. When the author declares that in the battle of Cold Harbor Grant attacked with "unjustifiable precipitation" and that the battle is "the greatest blemish on his reputation as a general" the criticism does not prevent him from giving other and more favorable judgments on Grant as a fighting man.

One misses in this book evidence of the extensive use of newspaper sources, which seem more abundant in the larger history. The author in writing keeps close to the tents of the generals and commanders, and his descriptions of marches are those of corps, and brigades, and divisions. One would gladly read more about the privates, the plain soldiers—how they were fed, what their amusements were, how they drilled and marched, and how they were clothed. "Private letters from soldiers to their homes in the Western States told of the useless slaughter [at Shiloh] and roused a feeling of indignation toward Grant." Such material, it would seem, would be as valuable as Halleck's despatches.

Mr. Rhodes marshals his facts compactly and the reader follows him from campaign to campaign and from battle to battle with unabated interest. The mechanical features of the book, such as the printing and binding, are well done. The arrangement of the volume into chapters and sections, the footnotes, bibliography, index, and the fifteen maps of battles and campaigns are welcome assets to the reader and to the more critical student.

Life of Lieutenant General Chaffee. By William Harding Carter. (Chicago: University of Chicago press, 1917. 296 p.)

This is an accurate account, by one of his younger comrades, of the life and services of one of our most faithful and loyal military men.

With only four pages given to his early life on the Western Reserve (1842-1861), the story proceeds at once to Chaffee's enlistment at nineteen in the sixth cavalry regiment, and traces his services through the civil war in the army of the Potomac. The services of Chaffee and of his regiment are shown to have been excellent and he was promoted during the war to the rank of first lieutenant and was brevetted captain. The author joined Chaffee's regiment in 1874, so that he had first-hand knowledge of his subject. As the author says, it is regrettable that during the period of his most active service, the civil war, Chaffee did not keep a journal as he did later.

His career after the civil war is traced as follows: he was occupied some thirty years on the western frontier, then served in the Spanish war, conducted the relief expedition to Peking, and suppressed the uprising in the Philippines. In 1902 he returned to America and in 1904 was promoted to the highest rank then in the army, lieutenant general, and was detailed as chief of staff. Finally in 1906 at his own request he was retired, after forty-four years of service, and the eight remaining years of his life were spent in California.

The inclusion of much documentary material in the form of letters adds to the interest and value of the work. The story of Chaffee's life is well told and the publishers have done their part well.

H. J. WEBSTER

A lieutenant of cavalry in Lee's army. By G. W. Beale. (Boston: Gorham press, 1918. 231 p. \$1.25 net)

Reverend G. W. Beale tells his own story in *A lieutenant of cavalry in Lee's army*. The narrative is interesting because published long after the events about which it is centered had transpired. It is written with no resentment, but is rather the calm reminiscence of an old man who looks back on that chapter of his life with no rancor or bitterness. The narrative is enriched in spots by the introduction of Lieutenant Beale's letters to his mother. Some of the chapters, such as "Experiences in a confederate hospital," "The closing weeks under the stars and bars," should prove useful as source material in studying the history of the period.

Hamilton Fish. By A. Elwood Corning. (New York: Lanmere publishing company, 1918. 108 p.)

This brief monograph supplies the reader with a good popular account of Grant's secretary of state. Based upon well-known accessible sources, it presents no new light upon the leading problems of Fish's administration. The main facts in connection with the treaty of Washington, however, Sumner's quarrel with Grant, the *Virginian* affair, and the